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REVIEW

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BRITISH NATION.

Saturday, May 14. 1709.

Y laft was an Application of what I have long been talking of, and is directed to the Incorrigible among the Facobires, if any luch there be-Wat is at an End, that there hould be any more Facobites, I mean, openly, profettly fo -- I have nothing to do in all my Difcourse with the Principle of faco bitifm, as fuch, nor would I diffurb or difre ped any Man for his firm Adherence to his Principle. let it be what it will. But I am fpeak, ing of Hardinffm run to Seed, grown up to Poylon and intedion, exerted in Politicks, and confederated in Power, carry'd on to a luited Malignity, and grown contagious-Facobitifm, as it has been practifed in the Field, in Invalion, Affashination, in Parties,

in Factions, in the Press, in the Pulpit, dividing us, diffracting us, and obliging us to keep our Eyes open, and the Government atways waking and apprehensive of secret Presion, open Rebellion, Foreign Invasion, and the like.

Of this Sort of Facobitism, I must say again, it must be destroy'd, it must be suppressed. No Peace must be or can be made with France, till the French King is brought to abandon and forsake it——— No Peace can be expected at home, till all possible Methods are taken to root it out; Clemency and Lenity have been practised 20 Years, and the QUEEN has finish'd that Clemency by the most compleat A& of Mercy possible, Viz. A general Pardon of all that is past.

Gentlemen, that after this they can ask no Favour, nor after this can any Favour be Thew'd them; and this brings me back to the four Heads of which I promis'd to difcourse, in Review, N. 13. of this Volume.

1. Of what Concern Securing the Peace of Britain is to the rest of the Confederacy?

2. Of what Concern crushing Jacobitism is to the securing the Peace of Britain?

3. What Certainty there is of your being able to bring France to comply?

4. The Necessity of carrying on the War till we do.

Britain is to the rest of the Confederacy?

It has been luggefted abroad, it feems, and at bome too, That the Confederacy is not concern'd in our crushing Malecontents at home, and that the pressing the carrying on a War abroad, till we bring down a Party-Strife at home, is unreasonable, unjust to the Confederates, and is no Branch of the Treaty, on which the prefent grand Alliance was founded --- But it were well worth our Allies while to confider a little the prefent State of Jacobitism in this Nation—And if speaking to our Allies in such a Paper as Power, and what by Jacobieffm. this, which they may never fee, may be thought impertinent, yet it may be aleful to speak it to some People at home, who Kingdom of France, or the King of France, feem to object against the general Argument of pushing the War yet a little farther on .- That they may be fully fatisfy'd-of: the Reasonablenels, and indeed Mecessity. of it

In order therefore to flate it right, Tam. not going to thew you of what Concern appreating facobitism is TO'US Every Man that is not blind to the Interest of his own Country must know that-Every Man must know, let the Peace be what it will abroad, WE shall have no. Peace, if Jacobitism be not suppress'd-If you have a Pretender in View, and a Party to espouse him at home, how will you disband your Forces? ---- If you expect him every Day to invade you, how will you lay up your Fleet? And if we must keep an Army in Pay, and a Fleet always at

I cannot think, I do amis to tell the Sea, where's our Peace? - But this relates to our felves ___ I shall-keep to my Text, and shall meet with that Part again in its Courle; I am now to speak to our Confederates, and must therefore examine Facobitifm, as it respects the whole Alliance, and the Interest of Europe in general.

> I. Facobitism is a Branch of French Power-Asit is upheld by French Power fo in its Turn, and in Proportion to its Capacity, it upholds French Power, and does its Parts in the general Attempt of enflaving Europe.

2. It Fachitism, by whatsoever Fate, hould recover its own Power, it will to its 1. Of what Concern fecurity the Peace of Autmoft, endeavour the reftoring the French Exprbitance ---- And both these prove it to be equally the just Concern of the whole Confederacy to suppress one as the other.

> To prove, that facobitism is a Branch of French Power, it would be needful to enter into the history of the Rile and Ofiginal of French Hower, and of Freshirifing in the World; and this I shall do very concisely— But before I proceed, I must explain my Terms, and tell you, what I mean by French

> 1. By French Power, I do not mean the abstractly as a Kingdom, or as a King ruling that Kingdom; but I mean, France exorbitantly great, by the ambitious Invaling the present King of France has made up of the Powers of Europe, whereby he is manifeffly become a Terror, to his Neight bours, and has openly discovered his Defigns of usurping the universal Government of Christendom, and the Reduction of all the present Powers of Europe into a Subjection to him. tidew for

2. By facobitifm, I do not mean the bace. Principle or Opinion which fome People espoule, and some perhaps conscientionally of their indispensible Duty and Allegiance, remaining due to the Person of K. James, and his direct Line, &c. and that the Parliament have no Power to transpole their

Affectiones, or to limit the Succession of the - them to possess the Provinces of Artois. Crown, Sc. Thefe, as fuch, I have no Hainault, Luxemburgh, and all the French thing to do with in this Discourse; but by Part of Flanders and Braban ; we should and Oppression, which reign'd in the Perfons of our two Princes before the Revolu- Strasburgh upon the Abine, and Cafal upon tion, and which led them into all the Extravagancies, Irregularities, and arbitrary able Fortifications upon the Saar and the Practices, for which this free Nation de- Abine, at the same Time laying the Founpos'd them, fetting the Law in ke just Su- dation of the most formidable Naval premacy, over both the Governed and Go- Strength in the World. verning, and declaring abfurd and illegal the Novelties in Government call'd Divine Right, Paffive-Obedience, Affolnte Power, and Non-Refiltance.

This is what I call French Power, and this facobition; and thus confider d, they began together, and must fall together; and other be left Handrog And if I prove this, then it must follow, that it is the Interest of all our Confederates to fee to the luppressing them both, and to carry on the War till it be.

First, Lay, they began together-And here I must take the Freedom with my own Country to acknowledge, the it be recording a fad Scampal upon us, That Enggloat Caute of the Exorbitant Power of France. I hope, we have aton'd dearly for it in the double Share we have had in both the Charge and Hazard of pulling it It is indeed a hard down again-Charge, but I dare undertake to make it . out in but too many Articles; however I avoid the tedious Recital of Particulars,

Had not England fat fill, and firpinely doz'd under the falle and lickning Beams of a deffructive Peace ___ France could never have rifen up to that formidable Greatnes Had our Eyes been open to the true Interest of Europe, we had opposed him early and never fuffer'd him to overrun Holland, flip Spoin of Ker firsngeft Frontiers, entroach upon the Emplre, ruin the Dake of Low air, and fubject the Duke of Savoy -- Had we feen the fatal Confequences of French Power upon the Liberties of Europe, we should never have suffer'd

Serbirifm, I mean the Spirit of Tyranny never have feen him feize the fecond Time the Franche-Comse, fecure all Afface, take the Po both in a Day, and build innumer-

This has partly been the Effect of our being passive in the Encrease of French Greatness; and had this been all, we had been most unaccountably to blame -And had indeed ow'd Europe all that we diave extraordinarily done fince this War, to the pulling down and demolishing this Fabrick of French Tyranny. But we did not the one is not effectually suppress'd, if the end here-But diligently and laboriously fet our Hands to the vile Drudgery, and affifted in raising this Monfter, and midwifing him into the World, out of the Womb of Ambition and French Tyranny; and this by almost every Step, that it was possible for us to take ; Such as thefe,

> 1. By facrifizing English Protestant Blood to affift and carry on Popiff Exorbitance, lending British Protestant Troops to help ravage Protestant Princes and States, and to help up French Power to trample upon and triumph over them. Thus the English and Scots Regiments form'd Maeftricht, filling the Breaches with the Bodies of Dutch Protestants, and with near 2000 of their own The English and Scots Regiments lent by King Charles II. in his abundant Zeal for the Protestant Religion, affirled the French to over-run the States of Holland in the Year 1672; affifted the French in taking Burgundy from the Spaniards, and Alface from the Empire, and particularly fav'd the whole French Army, when the Mareschal De Turrenne was kill'd, and Monfieur De Lorge fetreated with the Army from the Imperialifts.

2. By arbitrating the Peace of Nimegnen, as much as possible in Favour of France, and fuffering all the wast Acquisitions of that Monarch to be united to France; the Spanift Monarchy, the Empire, and all his neigh-

bouring